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APPLICATION NO.	` FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/801,490	03/08/2001	Christopher Keith	IVEN125530	4750
CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR JOHNSON KINDNESS PLLC 1420 FIFTH AVENUE			EXAMINER	
			FELTEN, DANIEL S	
SUITE 2800 SEATTLE, WA 98101-2347			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
•			3693	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/01/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	·	09/801,490	KEITH, CHRISTOPHER		
Office Action Summary		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Daniel S. Felten	3693		
Th	ne MAILING DATE of this communication app				
Period for Re	eply				
WHICHE - Extensions after SIX (6 - If NO perio - Failure to r Any reply r	VER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 S) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If of time reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we eply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, eceived by the Office later than three months after the mailing ent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim till apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status	·				
1)⊠ Res	sponsive to communication(s) filed on 20 Ma	arch 2007.			
2a)☐ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.				
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
clos	sed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	i3 O.G. 213.		
Disposition o	of Claims				
4a) 5)☐ Cla 6)⊠ Cla 7)☐ Cla	im(s) <u>1-31</u> is/are pending in the application. Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw im(s) is/are allowed. im(s) <u>1-31</u> is/are rejected. im(s) is/are objected to. im(s) are subject to restriction and/or				
Application F	Papers				
10)∭ The App Rep	specification is objected to by the Examiner drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accellicant may not request that any objection to the clacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority unde	r 35 U.S.C. § 119	•			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s)					
2) Notice of D 3) Information	References Cited (PTO-892) Praftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) In Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) S)/Mail Date 3/20/2007.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	te		

Art Unit: 3693

DETAILED ACTION

1. Receipt of the Request for Continued Examination ("RCE") filed March 20, 2007 is acknowledged.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on March 20, 2007 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The applicant has provided claim language that suggests of makes optional but does not require the steps to be performed in the claims. For example "wherein the premium adds or subtracts from a particular price..." the "wherein" clauses make the claim indefinite because it is uncertain if the premium adds to the particular price or subtracts from the particular price. "and if a portion of the order is determined to be unmatchable..." is considered optional language because the word "if" connotes the potential or possibility of that the order will be determined to be unmatched not that it is unmatched. Therefore the aforementioned limitations do not limit the scope of the claim(s) [see MPEP 2106 and 2111.04]

Art Unit: 3693

It is also submitted that the claim does not provide a limitation by which one of ordinary skill is able to determine as to what occurs when orders are determined to be matched.

It is also submitted that the words "matchable" and "unmatchable" are indefinite because they connote that the premiums have the ability or potential to be matched or unmatched. It is suggested that the applicant use definite wording (e.g., --matched - - or – unmatched --).

Re claim 30, is indefinite because it is uncertain

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain et al (US 6,343,278) in view of Lupien et al (US 5,689,652).

Re claim 1, a method of facilitating trading of orders in a batch process, comprising:

Automatically determining premiums offered or demanded for the orders in a batch at a particular price (see Jain, Abstract; col. 8, 11, 55+), and

Automatically pairing the orders in accordance with their respective premiums(see Jain, col. 1, ll. 39-46; and col. 2, ll. 4-13; and col. 9, ll. 20+).

Re claim 3, wherein determining the premiums occurs when the orders in the batch are posted to a batch process (see Jain, col. 9, 11. 21-37).

Art Unit: 3693

Re claim 4, Wherein automatically pairing includes giving preference to orders offering premiums, the preference being proportional to the size of the premium (see Jain, col. 9, ll 32-41).

Re claim 5, Wherein automatically pairing includes giving preference to orders demanding premiums, the preference being inversely proportional to the size of the premium (see Jain, col. col. 9, 11. 42-49).

Re claim 6, automatically setting the price for each pairing based on the premiums associated with the orders in the pairing (see Jain, col. 9, 11. 66 to col. 10, 11. 22).

Re claim 7, wherein each pairing includes a buy order and a sell order, and automatically setting sets the pairing price to a market price when both orders are offering a premium (see Jain, col. 8, ll. 55 to col. 9, ll. 19)

Re claim 8, wherein each pair includes a buy order and a sell order and the buy order offer premium is at least the sell order demand premium and automatically setting sets the pairing price to a market price plus the sell order premium (see Jain, col. 9, ll. 21+)

Re claim 9, wherein each pairing includes a buy order and a sell order and the sell order offer premium is at least the buy order demand premium, and automatically setting sets the pairing price a market price less the buy order premium (see Jain, col. 9, ll. 66 to col. 10, ll. 12).

Re claim 10, wherein each pairing includes a buy order and a sell order, and automatically setting marks the pairing as unmatchable when the premiums indicate lack of a mutually acceptable price

Re claim 11, wherein the premiums indicate lack of mutually acceptable price when the buy order demand premium is greater than the sell order offer premium (ii) the sell order is

Art Unit: 3693

greater than the buy order offer premium ore (iii) the buy order and the sell order are both demanding premiums (see Jain, col. 10, ll. 47+)

Re claim 12, further comprising automatically adjusting the price for a pairing when one of the orders in the pairing is also participating in the unmatchable pairing (see Jain, col. 10, ll. 47+)

Re claim 13, automatically converting liquidity curves respectfully associated with the orders into premiums offered or demanded for orders and (see Jain, col. 8, ll. 55+)

Automatically posting the orders with premiums to a batch process, the batch process for automatically pairing the orders in accordance with their perspective premiums (see Jain, col. 1, ll. 39-46; and col. 9, ll. 20+; and esp. col. 11, ll. 37+)

Re claims 2, 14 and 15, The teachings of Jain have been discussed above showing a method of facilitating trading of orders in a batch process. Jain fails to disclose wherein determining premiums occurs in accordance with respective *liquidity curves* associated with the orders in the batch.

Lupien discloses trading orders in a batch process in accordance with respective liquidity curves associated with the batch (see Lupien, see figs. Abstract, col. 3, ll. 43 to col. 4, ll. 40). It is well known that a large quantity of stock that is disproportional to the stock's average trading volume, the buyers or seller will pay a premium to the market price of the stock in order to execute the trade. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Jain would have recognized the notoriously old and well known batch order process and have been motivated to integrate

Art Unit: 3693

liquidity curves in association with a batch (or *group*) of orders to allow traders to readily enter combinations of orders and trading strategies, as well as give users a degree of control and flexibility by providing greater market liquidity. Thus such a feature would provide greater user satisfaction and thus constitute an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the art.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel S. Felten whose telephone number is (571) 272-6742. The examiner can normally be reached on Flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Kramer can be reached on (571) 272-6783. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from

Art Unit: 3693

a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Daniel S Felten

Examiner

Art Unit 3693

DSF

05/25/2007